Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

From the Home Journal.

The Graves of Long Ago.

Seek not my love with earnest words,
Alas it is in vain;
Thou canst not to my heart restore
Its sunny youth again,
Thou canst not bid the withered flowers
Wake from their autumn tomb,
To greet the morning as of yore,
In all their life and bloom.
Thou canst not bid departed hopes
Renew their early glow;
My summer sunshine faded o'er
The graves of long ago.

My hours of bliss have passed away,
I've laid them all to rest;
Each with her crowded happy dreams,
Close folded to her breast.
Their pallid lips can breathe no more
In whispers of the past;
Their shining eyes are softly closed—
They sleep in peace at last.
I've heaped above their resting place,
Indifference, chill as snow;
My brightest joys lie buried in
The graves of long ago.

Hushed are the glad and gushing notes,
That hailed my matin prime;
The joy-bells, that around my way
Rang out their merry chime.
And though the holy sounds of night,
Fall gently as the dew,
Shedding into my soul a peace
My girlhood never knew;
Those merry tones of glee no more
Are mine; but calmer so.
My heart keeps silent vigil by
The graves of long ago.

What is Home without a Mother?

BY ALICE HAWTHORNE.

What is Home without a mother,
What are all the joys we meet,
When her loving smile no longer
Greets the coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are dreary,
And time rolls slowly on;
And, oh! how few are childhood's pleasures,
When her gentle care is gone!

Things we prize are first to vanish;
Hearts we love to pass away,
And how soon, e'en in our childhood,
We beheld her turning grey;
Her eye grows dim, her step as slow,
Her joys of earth are passed
And sometimes e'er we learn to know her
She has breathed on earth her last.

Older hearts may have their sorrows,
Griefs that quickly die away,
But a mother lost in childhood
Grieves the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind, her willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care;
And, oh! how dark is life around us;
What is Home without her there?

THE BIBLE.

Many sparkling passages occur in "Gilfillan's Bards of the Bible." The following are illustrations:

Its words and its thoughts are alike poetical; it has gathered around its central truths all natural beauty and interest: it is a temple with one altar and one God, but illumined by a thousand different lights, and studded with a thousand ornaments. It has substantially but one declaration to make, but it utters it in the voices of the creation. Shining forth from the excellent glory, its light has been reflected to a myriad of intervening objects, till it has become attempered for our earthly vision. It now beams upon us at once from the heart of man, and from the countenance of nature. It has arrayed itself in the charms of fiction. It has gathered new beauties from the work of creation, and new warmth and new power from the very passions of clay. It has pressed into its service the very animals of the forest, the flowers of the field, the stars of heaven—all the elements of nature. The lion spurning the sand of the desert, the wild roe leaping over the mountains, the lamb led in silence to the slaughter, the goat speeding to the wilderness, the rose blossoming in Sharon, the lily drooping in the valley, the apple-tree bowing under its fruit, the great rock shadowing a weary land, the river gladdening a dry place, the moon and the morning star, Carmel by the sea and Tanbor in the mountains, the dew from the womb of the morning, the rain upon the mown grass, the rainbow encompassing a dark place, the light of God's shadow, the thunder of His voice, the wind and the earthquake His footsteps—all such varied objects are made as if naturally designed from their creation to represent Him to whom the book and all its emblems point. Thus the spirit of the book has ransacked creation to lay its treasures on Jehovah's altar, united the innumerable rays of far-streaming glory on the hill of Calvary, and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Emanuel, the flowers of which have been culled from the garden of the universe.

The power of the Bible over man has been long and obstinately resisted; but resisted in vain. For ages has this artless, loosely-piled little book been exposed to the fire of the keenest investigations—a fire, meanwhile, which has consumed contemptuously the mythology of the Iliad, the husbandry of the Georgies, the historical truth of Livy, the fables of Shaster, the Talmud and the Koran, the artistic merit of many a popular poem, the authority of many a work of philosophy and science. And yet there the Bible lies unhurt, untouched, with not one of its pages singed and not even the smell of fire having passed upon it. Many an attempt has been made to scare away the Fiery Pillar of our wanderings, to prove it a mere natural product of the wilderness; but still night after night it rises, like one of the ever-shining stars of the vanguard of the great march of man, the old column gliding slow, but guilding certainly to future lands of promise, both in the life that is and that which cometh hereafter.

While other books are planets shining with reflected radiance, this book, like the sun, shines with kindred and unborrowed light.

Other books after shining their little season may perish in flames fiercer than those which destroyed the Alexandrian library; this must in essence remain fine as gold, but inconsumable as asbestos in the general conflagration.

Loss of the Ship State Rights.

The following abstract of a letter from Captain D. L. Wilcox, of Philadelphia, gives the particulars of the loss of the fine ship State Rights, from that port, bound for Liverpool:—

"I left the capes with a fine breeze, and everything favoring a successful voyage; but the second day out a gale commenced from N. N. W. The ship was made as snug as possible, with all her sales reefed, but about midnight the wind blew with such fury that I was compelled to scud before the gale. The sea, however, broke over the vessel, rendering this dangerous, and she was at last brought to. She laid very well for a while, but she shipped a sea occasionally, one of which carried away one of the quarter boats, stove the poop bulkheads, and washed overboard everything belonging to the second cabin passengers. At two o'clock A. M., the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and I was compelled to take in the only sale I had previously ventured to carry (the main topsail,) and let her lay to under bare poles. During the night the second boat was hove over the stern and dashed to fragments; the long boat was also broken to pieces on the house; so that out of five boats only two remained. At 9 o'clock, A. M., a heavy sea broke over the deck, which hove her on her beam ends. The masts were cut away and she partly righted. It was soon discovered that her hold had from 10 to 12 feet of water in it. All hands were immediately placed at the pumps, four in number.—The work at the pumps was continued all day and the following night, without effect in lessening the water. Every passenger except the females took their turn at the pumps, and the labor was continued for nineteen hours, with the momentary prospect of the ship sinking.—The next day was spent in throwing cargo overboard, in hopes of keeping the ship afloat. In the evening the work at the pumps was resumed: but during the night they became choked with corn from between the decks, and all hopes of escaping a watery grave seemed to be over. The gale had in a degree subsided but the sea continued to threaten the ship with instant destruction. All hands went to work again at throwing the cargo overboard, in order to lighten her—this having become our only hope.

"The cheerful sound of "sail, ho!" now lightened every heart: but soon a few of the crew began to make preparations to clear away the boat, and came aft for the purpose. I addressed them, giving them praise for their previous good conduct, but let them know that I would command the ship to the last moment.—As my arguments were backed by a six-shooter, they retreated to their posts, grumbling that "one life was as sweet as another," &c. &c.—The work of throwing over cargo was resumed and continued quiet. At half past 11, I then despatched a boat with my first officer, four sailors and the ladies and children for the sail, which was then about nine miles off. The sea continued rough, though the gale had much subsided, but the boat could not safely carry more than 12 out of the 37 on board. The boat was soon lost to sight from us, and it was a long time doubtful whether the boat would succeed in reaching her or attracting her notice. As my ship lay so low in the water from her masts being gone, we were of course not seen, and could not hope to be, unless the sail came nearer.—We were however, after several hours of anxious watching, cheered by the knowledge that the sails had tacked to pick up the boat, and was soon after heading for the wreck. As soon as I discovered this, I despatched the only remaining boat with the ballance of the passengers and four more of the crew for the brig, then about 4½ miles off. At 5 o'clock, P. M., the brig lay-to under our lee. She proved to be the brig Speed, of Yarmouth, from Baltimore, bound to Yarmouth, U. S. Our first boat was dashed to pieces soon after the passengers got on board so that only the second boat remained. The ship rolled heavily, and it was a most dangerous task to embark in the boat. It was finally accomplished, without accident of any kind, and the brig filed away, leaving the wreck of the State Rights to the mercy of the wind and waves.—When we left her she had opened amidships; several butts and about twenty feet of her plank sheer was split, and she had settled to about 23 feet, four more than she drew when we left port, notwithstanding all we had done to lighten her. I have above given a brief detail of the circumstances attending the wreck of the State Rights, which fortunately was not attended with the loss of any of the lives placed under my charge."

Beautiful Sketch.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold and inefficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period two forms of etherial mould hovered over the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth upon some embassy of love. The one was of majestic stature, and in the well formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upwards where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion; while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like the flower, when unmoistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eye scanned the air with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exulting songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; that the blind saw, the dumb spake, and the dead leaped to life at his touch: that when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunders articulated he is the Son of God. Envy assailed him with the charge of sorcery, and the voice of impious judges condemned him to death. Slowly and thickly guarded he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned upon his arm, and Hope, dipping her pinions in his blood mounted to the skies.

Massachusetts Prying Committee.

Making Love in a Nunnery!

Testimony of the Lady Superior.

BOSTON, April 10, 1855.

The Legislative Special Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the Nunnery Committee, held an adjourned meeting at the State House this morning. At the opening of the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Carpenter, of the Senate, stated that he was absent from the Senate board at the time of his appointment on the committee, and as he was a party directly interested in the investigation, he deemed it to be his duty to decline serving, which he should do on the opening of the Senate. He therefore called upon Mr. Griffin, of Charlestown, of the House, to take the chair. The committee had summoned the ladies connected with the school at Roxbury, one of whom, the Lady Superior, Mary Aloysia, was present at the opening of the meeting.

The Lady Superior was accompanied by Samuel May, Esq., who stated that she had with her a statement of the transaction, signed by five ladies who preside over the school.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then administered an oath to the Lady Superior, after which the statement was read by the chairman of the committee. The statement is mainly the same as that published in the *Advertiser*. The committee then proceeded to an examination of the Lady Superior, who testified as follows:

I should judge that the committee numbered about twenty individuals: I attended them in their examination of the house; one of the committee, who gave his name as Mr. Evans, turned after the others had left and told me he was once a Catholic in St. Mary's Church, Baltimore, and that he desired to return to the church; he asked me if I would give him permission to visit me, saying he would like to have some pleasant conversation with me; I declined giving him permission; he asked if the Bishop would object to his visiting me; I said he would not, though we received but few visiters: he shook hands with me twice and appeared very familiar; I was much offended at his conduct then, and feel more indignant every time I think of it; I told the committee when they entered the room that a lady was sick; when the members of the committee entered her chamber I was present; they bent so closly to her that she has since stated that she felt their breath; I had previously desired the patient to remain quiet, as if asleep, if the committee entered; while I was conducting a part of the committee, other members of it were going about the house by themselves, examining the closets, sinks, &c. I was not present when one of the gentlemen took hold of the rosary. Upon being asked if she could discribe the gentleman who desired an interview with her, the witness replied that she could not well describe him, but that she could recognize him if she saw him.

Mr. Evans, of the Senate, was then introduced, whereupon the witness said that he was not the gentleman who requested the interview, and who gave his name. Subsequently, Mr. Hiss, of Boston, was introduced, when the witness said that was the gentleman who gave his name as Evans.

The Lady Superior was then further questioned by Mr. Charles Hale, of the *Advertiser*, as to whether she had read the articles in the *Advertiser*, and whether she regarded the statements therein as correct. The witness answered in the affirmative to these questions.

Mr. Dawley, of the Senate committee, then questioned the witness more particularly as to the conduct of the committee on visiting the chapel. She stated that the members of the committee to the number of ten had opened the door before she arrived. She had intended to have opened the door and admit the committee; but the door was opened before she had time to do so, and there were so many gentlemen about the door that she could not enter herself.—While in the chapel, the gentlemen were engaged in loud conversation, which she considered very improper. The lady at her devotions in the chapel was startled when the gentlemen entered, and attempted to leave by a door which she found locked. One of the gentlemen asked her several questions, which she declined answering in the chapel. The gentlemen followed her without the chapel, when the conversation was resumed.

Samuel May then interrogated the witness as to the scene in the chapel, but her answer did not vary materially from her previous testimony.

Several other gentlemen then put questions to the witness, when the meeting was adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at half-past nine o' clock, to hear the testimony from the other ladies of the institution.

The Lady Superior was accompanied by a sister of Bishop Fitzpatrick and by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien.

From the Montrose Democrat of April 5th.

More Exposures.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Feeling it my duty to expose the Order of Know-Nothings, to which I have been attached, I have thought to do so publicly, that others may take warning and be saved the disgrace which attends the obligations of a member of that Order:

About the first of January last, I was invited to join the Order in the township of new Milford. The appointed night I was taken to the room over the store of Mr. Morse. I was taken to the ante-room where an officer of the Council met and asked me if I was willing to take a pledge to keep the secrets of the Order, which I answered in the affirmative. I was then taken to the Council room and asked the following questions:

1. What is your name? 2. What is your age? 3. Where is your residence? 4. In your religious belief are you a Roman Catholic? 5. Where were you born? 6. Where were your parents born? 7. Is your wife a Roman Catholic? 8. Did either of your ancestors take part in the American Revolution? 9. Are you willing to use all offices of honor, trust or profit, in the gift of the people; and do you promise to vote for them to the exclusion of all aliens and foreigners, and Roman Catholics in particular, for all State or government offices? 10. Who invited you to be present on this occasion?

I was told to lay my hand upon an open Bible, in which was placed a Cross. This I obeyed. The following oath was then administered to me by the officer.

[We omit the oath for the reason that it agrees precisely with the oath of the first degrees as published in Mr. Watson's statement last week, and we are crowded for room.—*Editors Dem.*]

The signs and grips of the Order were then explained to me. [We omit the signs and grips, for the same reason that they also compare exactly with those published last week.—*Editors Dem.*]

The password I do not recollect. The travelling password is "Yorktown," and the explanation, "the place of final victory." On giving this, and the name and residence of the person travelling, he can enter any lodge in the United States.

I was instructed to always deny being a Know-Nothing, and told me that I could do so, for that was not their name, but the right name would be explained to me when I should take the second degree. I became so disgusted with the thing that I concluded that the first dgeree would answer my turn, and so withdrew. I therefore did not get as deeply into the mysteries of the Order as others have.

The Scripture says that "*he that deceiveth maketh a lie*,"—and upon reflection I saw that I was sworn to lie when I denied being a Know-Nothing, for this is the name by which the community know the Order.

After I was initiated I was told that I must take no newspaper that opposed the Order, and was recommended to take the Montrose *Republican*, as that was a paper worthy of our patronage. Prospectuses for that paper were in the Lodge, and all were recommended to take it in a Lodge Club, as we could get it cheaper, they said, in that way.

What I have seen of the Order, I regard it as a great moral and political evil, calculated to debauch public sentiment and deprave the morals of the community. It inculcates a system of deception, falsehood, and fraud, and no conscientious man, I am convinced, can remain a member. I have known men to come in the Lodge armed with pistols and deadly weapons, and the whole machinery of the Order is calculated to familiarize the youth, especially, with scenes of profligacy, deeds of darkness and of crime, by teaching them that their actions are hid with impenetrable oaths, and shielded perhaps from punishment by the assistance of their brothers in the Jury box or on the Bench.

In this section of the county the Order is rapidly sinking, and its obligations are fast falling from the neck of those upon whom they have been imposed. Surely, Christian men cannot satisfy their consciences to a secret oath that requires them to deceive and tell untruths daily. If they respect the obligations of Christianity, they must despise those of the Know-Nothings, and, at the ballot box, unite without distinction of party, in putting down a power that is calculated and intended to corrupt all the springs of social and political life.

EDMOND SMITH.

New Milford, March 28, 1855.

The undersigned, citizens of New Milford, have been acquainted with Mr. Smith, many of us from his boyhood, and we assure the public unacquainted with him, that he is a man of unimpeachable character, and deserving the fullest credit for truth and veracity.

NORMAN TINGLEY,
DAVID MATHEWS,
A. A. PERKINS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
RUFUS WALWARTH,
D. McMILLAN,
ELLIOT ALDRICH,
J. H. SUTPHIN,
WM. C. WARD.

A SNAKE BREAKING A MAN'S RIBS.—A most heart-rending transaction occurred at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, which coiled around his body, and, with his entire strength, succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.—*Louisville Dem.*

From the Philadelphia Argus.

The Democratic Party!

While all sections of parties in New Hampshire have been absorbed in the Know Nothing organization, the Democratic party in that State maintains nearly its full strength. It loses some two thousand votes, and is beaten by the combined factions: but it does not loose its position nor its honor.

We notice that the Democrats of Kentucky have just thrown down the gauntlet to the Know Nothing party. So everywhere in the South; so everywhere at the North. On the other hand, throughout all New England, in the Middle States (with the exception of New York), and in the South and part of the west, the whig party has ceased to be—has merged its existence in the secret organization and under the proscriptive banner of this new political sect.

In New York the Seward whigs under the spur of an impulse of self-preservation, have not only kept out of this underground conspiracy, but have with great gallantry and spirit, arrayed themselves against it. But they stand alone. They are perhaps a minority of the whig party in that State; but in the Union they are not only in the minority, but without national connection or countenance—with their leader safe in the Senate, they perhaps can bear this condition of comparative isolation, till the turn of affairs brings them to their true position; but the chances are equal that they will be thrown out of all connection with what was once the whig party of the Union. As to the Democratic party, we think it a matter of sincerest congratulation that the opposition to it has taken this shape. They stand uncontaminated by the stain of this proscriptive faction. From Maine to California, they are free from the beginning. Their opponents have selected the principles of proscription for the issue of the contest of 1856. The Democrats will accept the issue: and if the end does not show that the opposition to the Democracy is now, as ever, fated, predestined, to confusion, disaster and defeat, then it is because the motives and feelings that have animated and actuated the republican masses of these States, have ceased to influence their minds.

Spring Elections.

We notice that, throughout the State, a very general disposition towards a Fusion of the elements opposed to Know-Nothingism was apparent at the late township elections. As a matter of course there was a little awkwardness and constraint in the first attempt in many places, and where that was the case it was unsuccessful; but wherever heartily and sincerely entered into the result was generally favorable. In Somerset county it succeeded in a large majority of the instances in which it was tried; in Beaver county an even number of the townships so far reported were carried; in Westmoreland county, the *Intelligencer* (which is a K. N. paper) says that the people did pretty much as they pleased, and that is equivalent to saying that they did *not* do as the K. Ns. pleased; in Chester county the Fusionists have carried all the townships heard from at the last report: and in Lancaster, according to the report of the *Examiner*, the Fusionists carried forty out of fifty-five districts. The *Washington Commonwealth* gives a complete list of the results in that county, but fails to say anything of the issues presented at the polls.

The *Lancaster Examiner* says:

"We have examined the returns of the several townships with some care, and guided by the best information we have been able to obtain respecting the issues decided in the various districts, we have come to the conclusion that at the present time there is an effective and reliable anti-Know Nothing majority in the county of from two to three thousand votes. The best sifting we can give the returns from the recent township elections, indicates such to be the case.

"If all who are opposed to allowing secret oath-bound societies to control the politics of the county will unite in support of the same candidate next fall—and we have no doubt that such will be the case—they can succeed by at least twenty-five hundred majority, and probably more. The Know Nothing flood has apparently reached its highest point in this county; and although new members are occasionally added, the withdrawals and expulsions will be more numerous. One peculiarity of the Know Nothing disease is, that no person has it twice. It resembles the measles in this respect, which nearly everybody is bound to have once—but only once.

"The "sober second thought" is already beginning to operate. Before next October, many proud and noble spirits which are already fretting under the bonds they so thoughtlessly self-imposed, will have escaped from the tyranny of the order and joined the band of outside freemen!

"The *Beaver Argus* is alarmed at the Fusion movements in that county, and strives to stir up old party feelings to prevent their success.—There was a time when artful appeals to the prejudices of Whigs and Democrats would have kept them apart, irreconcilably; but that time is past, and the sooner this fact is appreciated the better. It is one of the favorable indications of the day that men hitherto divided by the bitterness of "the old grudge" can now be brought in hearty co-operation.—*Pilts. Gazette.*

"I DIE A TRUE AMERICAN."—This exclamation, attributed to POOL, the New York pugilist, shortly before his death, was emblazoned upon a banner at his funeral. The object of POOL'S Know-Nothing friends, in displaying this banner, was to induce a riot, if possible, by creating the impression that the bully prize-fighter had been killed by "bloody foreigners," and that his death was to be avenged by his "*American*" friends. They could not succeed, however, in kicking up a riot, as they had hoped; and it now turns out that Pool never used the language attributed to him, and that all the parties implicated in his murder, Baker, Hyler, Linn, Van Pelt, Paudeen, M'Laughlin, Irvin and Morrissey—are native-born citizens of the United States. There is not a foreigner among them. What is to be done now? As they are all Americans, we presume they are entitled to a procession for the heroism they exhibited in murdering Pool without any foreign aid.

TRUE.

At a Whig convention held in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., a series of resolutions were adopted, from which we extract the following. The truth of the charges here preferred against the Legislature and the Councils of Philadelphia, cannot be questioned by any one who has observed the conduct of either body. People may shut their eyes if they choose, for a time—determined not to see—but they will *feel* it all the more severely in the end, that they may depend on.

Those who judge of the tree by its *fruits*—and we know of no better plan—have here an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the nature and tendencies of Know-Nothingism:

Resolved, That the progress of this (Know-Nothing) element in the Commonwealth has corrupted the integrity of political action, by substituting responsibility to secret combination, for responsibility to public opinion and the popular will openly expressed. That it has seriously impaired the confidence between those who profess the same opinions, saps the foundation of personal and national morality, and degrades its adherents by unworthy subterfuges and evasions—and that its fruits have been the worst Municipal and State Legislation with which, for many years, we have been afflicted.

Resolved, That the effect of this new and spurious organization may be traced too clearly at Harrisburg, where the State has narrowly escaped the ignomy of a Senatorial election, which was the confessed aim of pecuniary corruption, and where we have seen, through the agency of our own Representatives—known members of this secret combination—the Presidency of the United States offered to a New York adventurer, and the interests of Pennsylvania laid at his feet to be trampled on.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Legislature, elected by the same secret influence, in increasing the Banking Capital of the Commonwealth, and exposing the community to the inevitable danger of an inflated paper currency, deserves, and now receives, our earnest reprobation.

Resolved, That with deep humiliation we are compelled to trace the same influence and effect in our Municipal Government,—increased and increasing expenditure with accumulating debts as its first fruit—heavier taxation—a system of pecuniary jobs without restraint, and a course of personal and official conduct, as exhibited in weekly records, having the necessary effect of destroying public confidence and respect.

LOVE, JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Wytheville, Va., under date of the 2d inst. states that on Saturday night last a most shocking tragedy occured in Wytheville, by which one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that town was instantly killed, and three other persons dangerously wounded. The particulars of the bloody affair are as follows:—For some time past, a man named J. Austin Graham has been paying his attentions to the daughter of a wealthy old gentleman named W. H. Spiller, who is reported to be worth about $200,000. Graham was unsuccessful in his suit, from the fact that the young lady loved, and was engaged to be married to a physician named Dr. Hamet. Graham, on account of this state of things, has been very violent, and threatened to take the life of his rival the first opportunity that offered. On Saturday night, about 10 o' clock, he entered the Wytheville Hotel, kept by Mr. Thomas J. Boyd, where Mr. Spiller, the father of the young lady, was sitting, in company with Mr. C. F. Trigg, Teller of the Exchange Bank at Abingdon, Mr. C. Cox, an attache of the hotel, and a Mr. Terry, of Wytheville. Graham drew a revolver, and commenced firing into the crowd, killing Mr. Spiller at the first fire. Mr. Cox is very badly wounded, but will, it is thought, recover. Messrs. Terry and Trigg were wounded, but not seriously. The murderer fled immediately after the commission of the bloody deed, and at last account had not been arrested.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow is a time that never comes. It is the rainbow, albeit we see its base resting on the hill directly in our path, is still, no matter how far we may advance, just as far removed as when we first commenced pursuit. To-morrow is written by angels among the stars, and comes not here, save in the dreams that hope whispers to our heart.

What we most prize and cherish, and long for, lies often in the to-morrow. Our ideas, our holiest affections, our sympathies, our souls highest soarings centre there: and wealth, and fame, and all that man believes his blessing, beam out of to-morrow, as the purest diamonds in the dark, and light us towards their pursuit. Therefore it is that we honor and love, and worship to-morrow; we could not live and enjoy ourselves without it. It never comes, it is true, more than the *ignis fatuus* come to those who follow it—but it brings pleasant dreams, and fills our slumbering ears with sweetest music, and binds up our weak hearts with resolutions; and for such noble offices it has our hearty denison.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 20, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞Flour in the East. $10 75a$11 and 11 25 for extra brands. Wheat $2 60 for red, and $2 70 for best White. Rye $1 40. Corn $1a$1 05.

Sale of Valuable Property!

☞We would call particular attention to the advertisement of Col. JOHN W. GEARY. He offers rare chances for capitalists. The valuable coal properties have much to recommend them for ready sales. Their proximity to rail roads, giving easy access to market, and being parts of the most important Big Veins in the coal region, they present the best chances for speculation we have ever been called upon to recommend. Also, the St. Nicholas Hotel, so well known to the travelling public, as the best furnished, and most commodious Hotel in the State, it has also advantages to recommend it. Situate nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and adjacent to the new Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, its purchase will in a short time yield the most profitable return.

The Anti-License Law.

We publish in the Gazette of to-day the much talked of Liquor Law as it passed both branches of the Legislature—which, having been approved by Gov. POLLOCK, is now the law of the Commonwealth. The Bill passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Crabb, Darsie, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quiggly, Taggart and Wherry—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Halderman, Hendricks, Killinger, McClintock, Millinger, Sager, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Hiester, (Speaker)—14.

Messrs. Ferguson, Frick, Pratt and Skinner did not vote.

The House passed the Senate Bill—yeas 52, nays 33—15 *dodging*. We have not yet seen a report of the vote in the House. We will give it next week.

This Bill cannot be regarded as containing the true elements of reform, and all rational men will agree with the Pottsville *Register and Emporium* that "it will transfer the scene of drinking from public to private places;—in effect, close the doors of public houses, and make private dwellings the places for dram-drinking. It would have been infinitely better to have restricted the sale exclusively to a limited number of public houses, or to have provided a prohibitory bill altogether. The bill as passed, will not realize the expectations of Temperance men, and will incur more wide-spread clamor for repeal, than in any other shape that the question could present itself."

In reference to this Bill the Pittsburg *Union* very justly and forcibly says:

"All that it contains could have been specified more clearly, with greater certainty, and in better English, if it had been condensed into one third of the space.

But our objections to the bill go farther than to its verbosity, and to its questionable English. The 4th section requires the petition of an applicant for license, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of 29th March, 1841. This very act of 1841, is one of those that are repealed by the present; and it was to say the least of it, very absurd to make the provisions of the present bill depend on sections of former acts repealed by it. But the incongruity appears more palpable, when we remember that the fourth section of the present act prohibits all licenses to taven keepers, while it requires an advertisement according to the provisions of the first section of the act of 1841, which applies to nothing but tavern keepers. The first section of that act requires a publication to be made nearest the place where such *tavern* is to be kept. The present law requires an advertisement according to that first section, but expressly prohibits the giving of a license to any tavern. The object of framing the law in its present shape was evidently to make it appear to be less rigorous than it is in reality, in order to crowd it through the Legislature.

Every law ought to be so plain in its provisions that men of ordinary understanding could comprehend it at a glance. Especially should this be the case with penal statutes. The liquor bill is framed in absolute defiance of this principle; and seems to be intended as a stumbling block for the ignorant, and a source of profitable controversy to the legal profession.

The act seems to provide, that the licenses granted under it shall only give authority to sell liquor by the quart or by some larger measure. This license does not allow the person obtaining it to keep a drinking house in the usual acceptation of the term. He dare not permit the liquor to be drank on his premises. What need then of a provision that he shall be a man of honesty and temperance, and that his application shall be passed upon by the Court of Quarter Sessions? We cannot perceive how the character of the vender is to prevent four or five men from becoming intoxicated on a quart of whiskey after it leaves his house. Where the liquor is drank at the bar, the character of the bar-keeper may be of some importance; but why, in the name of all that is reasonable, should the Courts be required to sit for days and weeks to consider applications under a law like the present? Why should any person be allowed to object? What difference will it make to community where the liquor is purchased, when it is not consumed on the premises? Will it do more harm to morality if it comes from a small shop than if it comes from a three-story warehouse? Will it lose any of its intoxicating power because the man who sells it is a member of some church in good standing? Would it be worse when purchased from an Englishman, German, or Irishman, than when obtained from a Connecticut pedler? And yet the bill in question contains the absurd feature of presuming that it is the character of the vender, and not the character of the liquor, that does the mischief. The clause that confines the monopoly of the trade to citizens of the United States was necessary to enable the act to pass through a Know-Nothing Legislature. But to preserve their consistency, they should have prohibited all sales of French brandy, or champagne, Holland gin, Scotch ale, Irish whiskey, and London stout.

That the *Governor* of the great Keystone State should *approve* and sign a Bill so ridiculous in its character—so full of gross blunders and absurdities—so *drunken* in its provisions—is well calculated to fill the public mind with surprize and mortification.

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—Papers from that city, as late as Saturday, announce a restoration of peace and order. The Commercial states that not only had certificates of election been granted to all the Democratic candidates, but that Mr. Farran had been sworn in as Mayor, and had commenced his duties.

His majority is 1333, and to show that there could have been no great amount of illegal voting, as charged, the Commerical states that the vote last October, (when the majority for the Know-Nothing candidate for Supreme Judge was 6425,) was only 96 less than it is now—in other words, the Democratic vote has increased 3427, and the Know-Nothing decreased 3331, making a clear Democratic gain of 6758.

Dissolution.

☞The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. KING & MOORHEAD, of Pittsburg, has been dissolved by mutual consent. It is the intention of Mr. **Henry S. King** to commence the *Produce and Commission Business*, confining himself chiefly to CASH operations. Mr. K. is well known throughout this section of the State, and we recommend all having business in his line to address their orders to him; satisfied that all who do so, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. Mr. King is one of the best business men in Pittsburg.

THE PLATFORM FALLING!!! DEMOCRATS, STAND FROM UNDER.

☞We invite especial attention to the following articles from the editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig, which we copy from his issue of last week. The writer, it will be remembered, is one of Gov. POLLOCK'S office-holders. Notwithstanding this leading organ of the once Whig party was as much TICKLED with the DARK DOINGS of the Know Nothings, prior to the election, as any other Whig print in the State, seeing in it an element calculated to CHEAT Democrats into the support of the Federal Know Nothing candidate for Governor, he NOW boldly declares the principles of the Order to be "DESPOTIC," and thinks "the day is not far distant when Americanism (Know Nothingism) in its common acceptation, will be a STINGING REPROACH!" Mr. McClure further says that every RESPECTABLE American journal in the State, and nearly every politician of common discernment, demands an open American party." He says the conduct of the Know Nothings "is a LIBEL upon every thing AMERICAN." These disclosures of the Whig and Repository, together with others from seceding members of the Order in all sections of the country, must convince every reflecting man that the doom of Know Nothingism is sealed! Like a powder magazine, it embraces the elements of its destruction in its own household! Heretofore it had the Whig press in solid column with it, because it acceded to the Whig nominations. Now, the old political hacks who direct the Lodges, being desirous of relieving the Whig party of all further control in the selection of candidates, have found a Lion in their path they little dreamed of. The day is not distant when the Democratic Party will possess more substantial power than it has ever done since the Declaration of Independence.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The time is rapidly approaching when the potency of the despotic discipline practised by the Know-Nothing or American party must pass an ordeal of no common severity. Thus far but few obstacles, and those of a comparatively trivial character, have interposed to test the wisdom of a secret, oath-bound political organization, and those who confidently assume that the experiment has been sucessfully made, and that a harmonious and brilliant future is in store for the American party, as at present constituted, know little of human nature, and less of that instinctive political freedom that is so eminently characteristic of the American people. In this instance, the brief past that has a record of the Know-Nothing organization, is no safe criterion by which to judge of the future.—The institution is yet an experiment,—it is yet a stranger to the many embarrassing circumstances which aim with crushing power at the supremacy of all discipline, and which no human tactics ever yet successfully defied. Its path has thus far been one of singular ease and maddening success. Holding at its will the balance of power between the old political organizations, it has had but to decide where its strength should be manifested, and an easy victory was achieved. But such cannot long be its position. It must now assume a standing as one of the independent organizations of the day, and rely upon the merits of its measures to sustain it. The new-born zeal that now pervades its ranks is but the thing of a day, and unless based upon enduring and defensible principles, must soon sicken its victim and recoil with terrible effect alike upon the men and measures which called it into existence.

The American party has never yet been the party of power. It has heralded its victories by the score and claimed triumph upon triumph, but it has yet to assert its supremacy, and more than all, has yet to display its skill in maintaining it. For its success in controlling and directing its actions, it relies mainly upon the extraordinary party obligations its members assume, and many of its recognized leaders vainly think insubordination and disaffection impossible, under any circumstances, because to refuse implicit obedience to the mandates of the organization, is to invite disgrace. Here is the rock on which the new party must evidently break, unless wise counsels interpose speedily to arrest impending disaster. It is not to be concealed that even now, with the party still in its infancy and but an auxiliary to the victories it so lustily boasts, the sentiment is widening and deepening throughout its members that its platform must be shorn of its intolerant features: that its system of government must be liberalized so as to ignore its extra-judicial oaths and ridiculous penalties, and that it must in all essential features be popularized to conform to the imperative demands of public sentiment, or it must run a brief career and be swept from existence by the returning wave of popular opinion. We do not indulge in vain speculations based upon common rumor or imagination. It is a notorious truth that an earnest struggle is now progressing in the order, the aim of which is to effect an open organization on a liberal American platform, and go before the world in defence of it. This wise reform has enlisted in its interest the great mass of disinterested Americans, who look beyond personal preferment to the general welfare, while it is sternly resisted by every demagogue who hopes to gain power in defiance of the popular will, and by every new-fledged leader who fears the loss of his presumed importance. Thus far the latter class has prevailed, and it is well understood that at the late Know Nothing State Convention at Lancaster, it formally established its supremacy, and gave the expression of the party in Pennsylvania in favor of a continuance of its present proscriptive, anti-republican and justly odious system of government.

We are aware that we tread upon forbidden ground in thus discussing plainly the position of the American party; but we are used to forbidden ground and hope never to respect it while we conduct the columns of a public Journal.—We have heretofore, when we had reason to believe that our opinions on this subject were entitled to at least common respect from those addressed, referred in candid terms to the dangers to be apprehended from the rigid discipline and extreme platform of the party in question; but *we* only grew wiser by the effort, as we were repaid for our presumption in systematic defamation. Our humble suggestions therefore were not without their uses, however contrary to our desgin; and we can now traverse the field with a better sense of its dangers than before. But until this journal ceases to be itself, it can know no defference to a sentiment that would proscribe it for its freedom of discussion; nor can it wield its favor to a political element that is susceptible of the grossest abuses without the shadow of a remedy, and that strike at our very manhood both in and out of its exclusive circle. We have always heartily responded to the principle that our country needs to be Americanized—that our political struggles have been debased by the shameful pandering of politicians to foreign prejudices, and that our legislation should respect only American interests; and we are no less earnest now in our desire to maintain that position than ever before. We have steadily struggled and voted against nearly every feature of the political policy sustained by the mass of our adopted citizens, and no man felt more keenly than the writer of this article when the great American Statesman of the West fell a martyr to foreign bigotry, and with him every vital principle of American progress. But in the honest and earnest support of this platorm we have known no change. We cannot share the zeal that leads to infatuation, and would make a man and a party the creature of one idea, and much less can we assent to a system of political regulation that might bring the blush to the cheek of the veriest Autocrat. We might vote for candidates designated by such political machinery, if thereby we could best attain the ends we desired; but the system confronts the professions of the party at the very threshhold, and is itself a libel upon everything claiming to be American. Its thorough modification has already been demanded in the most unequivocal language by every respectable American journal in the State, and nearly every politician of common discernment, who has no selfish purposes to gratify, has heartily sanctioned the movement. Why, then, has it not been accomplished? We answer that the honest sentiments of the party has been stultified by designing and ambitious men—men whose only hope of political success is based upon a system of organization wherein a few can govern and none dare question. This is the secret, and we should not go beyond the limits of our own county, or it may be our own town, to demonstratate the correctness of our position, did the occasion demand it.

We shall soon have an open American party, inviting public favor on the merits of its principles and defying the severest criticism, or the day is not far distant when Americanism, in its common acceptation, will be a stinging reproach. Let those who doubt it wait and see! —*Chambersburg Repository and Whig*.

A SUBSCRIBER OVERBOARD.—It is well for Editors to be "brought up standing" once in a while by the more discerning of their subscribers. It brightens their ideas, refreshes their deference for public sentiment, and enables them to correct the errors into which they are so liable to fall. For the life of us we never knew until the following delectable epistle gravely informed us of the fact, that we have been building up either the foreign or catholic interest—indeed we have been laboring under a singular hallucination that we have uniformly leaned the other way; but it is evident that a gentleman so thoroughly versed in our language—so liberal and enlightened in his views, and patriotic in his aspirations, cannot be mistaken; and we defer as complacently as we can while we affectionataly commend him to the more congenial rays of the *Transcript*. We omit the name for the sake of the writer's children:

Mercersburg March 29

mr A K McClure Dear Sir at the close of my subscription for your paper wich is the first may I wish it to stop as I dont_wish to take it any longer at present as your corse of late in the American reform doz not meat with my approbation I hope you wount call this proscription be cause I cant help your to pull down the american party and bild up the forran and romancathilick party. yours———

The gentleman is probably opposed to the English language because it is of "forran" origin.—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig*.

☞In the House, the Governor's veto of the Pottstown Bank has not yet been considered. What the real cause may be for this unusual course of that body, it is not for us to say; but it is clear to the most casual observer, that considerations not properly connected with the measure have controlled its action. Independent of the very questionable parliamentary sanction for such delay, there is an obvious propriety, if not a generally accepted standard of courtesy, that would dictate an early and final consideration of such a message; and until there is evidence to the contrary, the popular acceptation of it will be anything but creditable to the legislature. If the House considered the veto of the Pottstown bank wrong, it was its duty to pass the bill by the constitutional majority, on its own merits, disconnected from all other measures:—or, if it considered the veto right, it was due alike to the Executive and the House that its approval be placed promptly on the record. The public will watch with interest for a developement of the causes which have kept the expression of the House smothered, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will require considerations of no trivial character to vindicate that body fully in the estimation of the people. If log-rolling is to be the game—show your hands, gentlemen! The press will see that daylight penetrates the arrangement!—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig*.

☞We must be excused from kicking every whelp into notoriety who keeps barking at our heels. Because we may occasionally feel called upon to correct flagrant falsehoods and duplicity affecting questions of public interest, it must not be supposed that we can follow the dog to its kennel, or the mousing owl to its hiding place.—*Chambersburg Repository & Whig*.

Hear another Old Line Whig Paper!!

☞The Democrats will soon have no trouble in writing exposures of Know Nothingism! SECEDING members of the Order, and the RESPECTABLE portion of the WHIG Press are about to relieve us of this labor altogether! DEMOCRATS stand firm. Your principles will soon reflect more honor upon yourselves and our common country than they have ever yet done. The following article is from a WHIG Journal of the highest character in the State:

A Voice from Delaware County.

There is little danger of a majority of the Whigs in this county abandoning their organization, for the purpose of joining a party whose principles are hidden from view, even if that party does publish a bastard platform, to which but little objection can be made. By this means they may deceive a few Whigs—a few may estrange themselves from us by the idea that the party is to become a great national party, but the sober, thinking portion will remain just where they are. It may be, in the course of events, that it may become necessary to fuse with the Democrats, who always act boldly and above board, so that their movements are understood. The K. N.'s move in secret, and exclude Whigs who are not of their organization, from all participation in their victories, as they did at Harrisburg in the organization of the Legislature. We cannot consent to place Know Nothingism in power until we know something of its tendencies. If the Whig party is *dead*, which we do not admit, our correspondent, and thousands of others, will have to choose between something like old fashioned Jeffersonian Republicanism and its opposite—Know Nothingism. We are prepared to act with those, be their predilections heretofore what they may, who go for the greatest good to the greatest number—who recognize a man as a man wherever they may find him and who will not trample upon him because he is weak and ignorant. The large majority of the people of our county are of this character. Some few of them may be led away for a time by the novelty of a political monstrosity—they may, for a time even be induced to sanction doing evil that good may come of it, but their "*sober second thought*" will lead them back to sound political republicanism.—*Delaware Republican*.

From the Pennsylvanian.

We copy from the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald* of Wednesday, the *Whig* organ of that county, the following proceedings of the Know-Nothing Grand Council, recently held in Lancaster city. We do not know how the minutes were obtained, but they will be read with interest:—

From the Lancaster Examiner & Herald.

Proceedings of the State Grand Council of Know-Nothings!

The Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner, pursuant to notice, met at Fulton Hall on Tuesday morning, April 3d. The attendance was slim, only 68 delegates appearing. In the absence of the President, O. H. Tiffany, Jacob L. Gossler, of Philadelphia city, was called to the chair. Gifford, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

After the formal opening of the Council, the credentials of delegates were read, and with one or two exceptions approved, and the delegates recognized and admitted to seats.

The first business in order was the consideration of the minutes of the Pittsburgh Convention, which after an animated discussion, characterized by the most violent personal criminations, were approved by a vote of 48 to 16, four delegates refusing to vote. Brother Freeman, of Philadelphia, at this stage of the proceedings, rose and stated, that he had been informed the room they were then occupying was not as secure as it should be; that outsiders by posting themselves in the entry, could hear all that was said, and that thus their proceedings would be made known immediately; he would therefore call upon the delegates from the city of Lancaster to inform the Council whether the information he received was correct?

Having taken his seat, Jesse Landis, Esq., arose and in a speech of considerable length distinguished for purity of style and beauty of diction, assured his worthy friend and brother, that he had been misinformed,—that no person could possibly hear any thing that was said in the hall, and that no miserable eaves dropper, forsaken by good men and detested by bad ones, could learn any thing, by hanging around *that* door or peeping through *that* key hole. Jesse having been safely delivered of his speech, sat down looking as dignified and wise as an owl. The opinion of Jesse was corroborated by statements from Shuler Richenbach and Hess.

The Treasurer of the State Council, having been called upon to report the condition of the Treasury stated, that the funds belonging to the State Council were all exhausted, that there was not a cent in the treasury, and that therefore he had thought it useless to submit a written report. He further stated that during the last month no money had been received by the Grand Council from subordinates, and that he hoped before the Grand Council adjourned, they would make some arrangement whereby funds would be made available to meet pressing debts, contracted by the Council during the last Gubernatorial election. On motion of Secretary Gifford the subject was indefinitely postponed.

No other matter being before the Council it adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Council met and opened in regular form. 86 members answering to their names.—The President, O. H. Tiffany, being present, took the chair. The committee on credentials reported that after mature deliberation of the matter submitted to their charge, they were of the opinion that all the delegates were entitled to seats, with the exception of ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson, in whose case they were unable to agree, they therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

An ineffectual attempt was now made to pass a resolution, recognizing the right of Mr. Johnson to a seat, which led to a protracted and exciting debate. The Cameron men were evidently determined to prevent his admission, notwithstanding C. professed himself friendly to it. This was all gammon, however, for there were already too many aspirants for the U. S. Senatorship present, to be agreeable to his feelings.

On motion of Brother McCalmont, the Council then went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Order in Pennsylvania. Bronson, of Claremont, in the chair.

President Tiffany arose, and delivered rather an eloquent but tart and unpalatable address. He argued no success to the Order, but rather its rapid declension and ultimate downfall, from the fact, that not one-tenth of the subordinate councils in the State were there represented. That even those that were represented, were distracted by dissensions and want of harmony, which boded no good. He had since the last general election visited many parts of the State, and truth and justice compelled him to say, that the Order was fast sinking by its own weight of corruption. The acts of the present Legislature were characterized by such a degree of stupidity venality and recklessness, that the only wonder with him, was, that the people had tolerated it as long as they have done. He hoped, however, that now, with all these things before them, the rock on which they will surely split full in view, that they would betake themselves to the proper remedy in time,—that all would pass out of that hall more firmly resolved than ever to be true to the ORDER and their OATHS.

After the professor had taken his seat, delegates from Harrisburg, Chester, Philadelphia and other places, gave an account of the 'order' in their several districts. All had the same story, the outsiders knew too much—the novelty of the thing was gone and members were growing restive under the guidance of the Grand Council. The mass of their constituency had no confidence in their leaders—and the cry of Sam and Americans must rule America, had lost its charm and with the charm its potency. There must new features be introduced—more degrees, in which if it be possible more awful and binding oaths and obligations must be administered. If this be not done—the only alternative is an open organization. None of the delegates from Lancaster City, ventured a word in this "experience meeting." Dickey had chewed the bitter end of 3 persimmons and could not bluster and bellow like Slaymakers bull: Hess was asleep, Jesse was meditating a prayer, while Walt and Forecht and the 'old governor' were sitting in a corner evidently engaged in calculating a Know-Nothing almanac for 1856.

From the County some of the representatives seemed willing to arise. John Schaeffer was there, looking as amiable as he did the morning he discovered Stouffer was elected Register.

After which Council adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, J. H. Church in the chair, and after the usual examination, the Rev'd Mr. Ranklin of Westmoreland addressed the Throne of Grace, asking the *Divine* blessing upon their deliberations, and invoking the aid of Jehovah in the furtherance of their sublime, patriotic and religions cause!

The Committee on amended Constitution, reported progress and were continued, after which a motion was adopted by a vote of 37 to 31, declaring Gov. Johnston entitled to a seat. During the forenoon the Governor came into the Hall and was cordially greeted by his friends: he appeared, however, to manifest but little interest in the proceedings.

The morning session was taken up by the reading of several reports, none of which partook of a public interest, and in listening to speeches from various delegates. After quite a frothy declamation from a Philadelphia brother, our *old* friend and ex-Sheriff, Adam Bear, of Leacock, rose and asked permission to say a few words. Adam appeared in the veritable old over coat and spectacles, which he wore twenty-five years ago, when in company with Fenn, he was teaching the good people of Earl township and New Holland, how poor Morgan was hood-winked and cable-towed, and *killed dead as a stone*, by which the bloody Masons who were banded together by the "awfulest" oaths, which the Grand Master made them take.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the Council adjourned until 3½, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met and opened in the usual form. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Brother Small of York, seconded by Brother Jefferies of Chester, offered a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That this State Grand Council disapprove and discountenance all measures having for their object, the abolition of the secret features of our Order.

Scarcely had Secretary Gifford read this resolution, than a perfect hurricane of hisses, shouts, huzzas, &c., broke forth. Every man jumped to his feet, and such confusion ensued as has never been witnessed since the tower of Babel was abandoned. Threats were made, oaths were sworn, fists were doubled, vengeance threatened, and as Cameron, Johnson and others, left the room in disgust, the President pro tem. announced that the Council stood adjourned *sine die*.

Thus ended this great fizzle, of which I have endeavored to give you an important sketch, and thus may the same confusion ever attend men, who in oath-bound conclaves, combine to rob their fellow men of their rights and privileges, but

"Soon will their glory fade,
O! the mean work they made!
Liberal men wondered,
Contempt for these leaders made!
Contempt for the whole brigade
Numbering less than one hundred."

An Act to Repeal the Tavern License.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October next it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room, or place, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, except as hereinafter provided: and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons within the Commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit, or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spiritous, malt, or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, shall be doomed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month; and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. That if any two or more persons conspire or act together by which one may sell and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending upon conviction shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed, liquors, or any admixtures therof in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, *nor* without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licences; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: *Provided*, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: *Provided*, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating house, oyster house or cellar, theatre, or other places of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment.

SECTION 5. That the said court by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SECTION 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver or county treasurer, that the license has been paid to him.

SECTION 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions, to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SECTION 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by venders of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SECTION 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and be filed in said court; and whenever a judgment of any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney of the proper county to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal of sureties.

SECTION 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors on Sunday.

SECTION 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor; and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township, or ward, within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act: and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall be known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court; and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SECTION 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved—*April* 13, 1855.

JAMES POLLOCK.

AN IMPUDENT HORSE-THIEF.—On the night of the 19th of March, as we learn from the Greensburg *Argus*, a valuable horse was stolen from Mr. Johnson Beacom, of Penn township, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Beacom advertised his loss, and offered a reward of twenty dollars for the recovery of the animal. A few days ago it was returned to Mr. B. by a young man, a relative, who claimed the reward. Before the owner determined what course to pursue in the matter, a gentleman arrived in pursuit of the thief who had stolen the same horse from him. The young rascal who stole Mr. Beacom's horse rode him a few miles west of this city, and sold it for thirty-five dollars. On his return to Westmoreland, seeing the advertisement offering the reward, he retraced his steps, and stole the horse from the man to whom he sold it a few days before, delivered the animal to Mr. Beacom, and very coolly demanded the twenty dollars. We are sorry to add that he escaped before an officer could be procured.

MARRIED:

At Berrien Springs, Michigan, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Grainger, Miss MARY F. youngest daughter of Maj. Henry Leader, formerly of this place, to Mr. TODD ELLIOTT, of South-Bend, Indiana.

☞It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we make the above announcement, and take this opportunity to tender our thanks to the happy young couple for the kind invitation to be present at the "marriage festival." We have always had a desire to be present at MOLLIE'S wedding, and know of nothing that could have afforded us more pleasure than to have been there to participate in the festivities of the occasion. But, alas! for us, we belong to that class of men usually denominated 'Printers,' and of whom it is said to be *unconstitutional* to enjoy any of the pleasures of this world! We learn, however, that the affair passed off delightfully, and much to the joy of the young Bride and GROOM. May they live long to enjoy their state of "double blessedness." B. F. L.

In Schellsburg, on Wednesday Morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. K. DAVIS, Mr. SAMUEL W. STATLER and Miss ANNIE E. SMIVELY.

"Happy they! the happiest of their kind!
Whom gentler stars unite; and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes and their being blend."

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. AARON CHRISTMAN, of Cedar Co., Iowa, to Miss CATHARINE DEAR, of Juniatta Township, Bedford co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN HESS, to Miss ELIZA ANDERSON, all of Bedford township.

PROSCRIBING FOREIGNERS.—The Massachusetts know-nothing senate have adopted a resolution, with only one dissenting voice, declaring that no foreigner should be regarded as elligible to office. It is a wonder that these alien haters did not protest against Irishmen and Germans fighting in the ranks with native-born Americans during the Mexican war.

TEACHERS' MEETING!—The Teachers of Bedford county are requested to assemble in the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday evening the 30th inst, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Teachers Institute. The Constitution and Bye-laws will be presented for adoption. We trust all who are connected with public instruction, as well as all friends of education, will attend.

DIED:

At Berrien Springs, Michigan, on the 24th ult., HARRY, infant son of Dr. Henry and Sophia Leader, aged 6 years and 4 months.

HARRY, was a smart and interesting child; intelligent beyond his years, and the object of his father's love and admiration. We are informed that he died with inflamation of the brain—and, for several days prior to his death, suffered all that humanity can suffer. Conscious that his father was doing all in his power to alleviate his pain, he cried out—"oh Pa! please let me die, I want to go to heaven and be with my Grand Ma," at whose dying couch he stood some 18 months ago. The afflicted parents should find consolation from a knowledge of the truth, that the happy spirit of the little one, is mingling with the "blood-washed host" that forever surround the throne of God.

"We mourn as parents, for our son,
As Christians, trust in God alone
Not murmuring at what he has done,
To claim his own." B. F. L.

In Union Township, on the 5th inst., Mrs. HEZEBAH DUBBS, consort of Mr. Samuel Dubbs, aged 35 years, 6 months, and 11 days. The deceased was a most exemplary lady, and was the beloved of the community in which she lived. For many years she was a devoted member of the M. E. Church, and, in her last moments, left bright evidence of her acceptance with God. She leaves a kind husband, an interesting family and numerous friends to mourn her early loss.

In this Borough, on Saturday evening last, after a painful and lingering illness, Mr. SOLOMON FILLER, one of our most respectable citizens, and well known to the public. This makes the fifth member of that family who have been buried within a few years, a bereavement truly melancholy, and well calculated to call forth the heart-felt sympathies of the community for the widow and her remaining children.

In this Borough, on last Sunday morning, Mrs. MOWER, consort of Mr. Henry Mower, leaving an infant only a few days old. The deceased was a Christian in the true acceptation of the term, and, for many years, a devoted member of the M. E. Church. She was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,
ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,
the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underland with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING
100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE
"MILLER" or "COMBS" Farm,
on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the
"BIG VEIN"
of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called
"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS of COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED
"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE
Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE
BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,
WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

***Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE,
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

ONIONS.—One barrel Seed Onions—just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Exchange Building.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 30th day of April, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

One Tract of Land containing 150 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and double log barn thereon erected adjoining Lands of Benj. Lyberger James Logue and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Wolford.

All of Defendant's John Fagan his interest in and to a lot of ground fronting one hundred and sixty on a fifteen foot alley and extending back about 136 feet with a one story frame house and small frame stable thereon erected and adjoining lands of Alexander Putt on the north-west and lot of Shontz and Boler on the south; situate in Stonerstown Liberty township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Fagan.

Also one lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet with a new two story frame house and log stable thereon erected adjoining an alley on the east and lot of Lucy Gillim on the west; situate in the town of Clearville Monroe township Bedford county—

Also one other lot of ground containing 1½ acres more or less all cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Philip Grubb Joseph Barkman and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Elias Ritz Esq.

One lot of Ground in the Town of Pleasantville fronting 60 feet on the Johnston Road and extending back about 300 feet to lands of Benjamin Bowen and adjoining lot of Alexander McGregor and others; situate in St Clair Township Bedford County and taken in Execution as the property of Jeremiah R Blackburn.

One Tract of Land containing 109 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a one and a half story log house double log barn and saw mill thereon erected adjoining lands of Absalom Garlick Joel Clark and others; situate in East Providence township Bedford County and taken in Execution as the Property of Henry Hand.

One Tract of Land containing 303 acres more or less about 65 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house tenant house double log barn and good saw Mill thereon erected also an apple and peach orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Allison Andrew Allison and others; situate in Union Township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Mock.

Also one tract of land containing 52 acres more or less about twenty acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house log Cooper shop attached and small Double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Frederick Mench William Wetstone and others; situate in Colerain township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Barrick.

Also one tract of land held by improvement containing 80 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands supposed to be vacant on the east John Luman Wm. Frederick's heirs and Jacob Wertz on the North and Sarah Luman on the South and others; situate in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Luman.

All of Defendant Johnathan Potts his interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Levin Shiply William Yost and others; situate in Southampton Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Johnathan Potts.

Also one tract of land containing 250 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and small log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Morgan Cessna George James and others; situate in Colerain township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Moser.

Also one lot of ground fronting 93 feet on the Public Road and extending back 245 feet with a two story log house kitchen and cooper shop attached and frame stable thereon erected adjoining lots of John F. McKinney John Ebberly and others; situate in South Woodburry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Stoler.

Also one tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a story log house tenant house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Teters heirs John Layton and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Karns.

Also one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury fronting 66 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodbury turnpike road and extending back about 196 feet and adjoining lots of George R. Barndollar on the west and alley on the north and others with a two story Brick house one two story frame house wash house and frame stable thereon erected; situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of David Edwards.

Also two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting on main street 60 feet each and extending back 160 feet with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of John Corle and Caselton Ake; situate in Union township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Corle.

Also one tract of land containing 431 acres more or less about 10 acres cleared and under fence with a one and-a-half story log house log stable and saw mill thereon erected adjoining lands of James Logue Jacob Wolford John Smith and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Wolford and Benjamin Lyberger.

HUGH MORE, *Sheriff.*

April 6, 1855.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at April Term (30th day) 1855.

Wm. Leary	vs	Matilda Miller et al
Jerman Jacobs		William Figart
Zachariah Shaffer		George Kegarise
John Logue		Hezekiah Logue
John G Hartley		Joshua Price
Andrew Geller		John Cook
Campbell Hendrickson		Jacob Boore
Same		Same
Dr. Wm E Reichter		Samuel Winters
Geo B Wisegarver use		George W Wisegarver
Alexander Price		Josehp Price et al
Wm Delany		Jacob Teeter et al
Alexander Tate		George Peck
Jesse Sleek		Christian Nawgle
Henry B Mock		Jacob Andrews
John Furry et al		Daniel Bulger et al
Pattonsville & Woodbury T R Co		James Patton
Same		John and Thomas King
Rebecca Brant use		David Patterson
Same		William Crisman adm'r
Adam Smith's heirs		Benjamin Lybeger
John Bowser		Samuel Whetstone
Andrew Galbraith		Wm Galbraith's Exors
Tobias Hinesling Exor		D W Lehman et al
Wm Lashly		Noah Hardsock
John Ruddlesdin		Wm P Schell
Samuel Whetstone		John Bowser et al
David Whetstone		Jonathan Bowser et al
Baltzer Shuly		Allegheny Seminary
Michael Moses		Joseph Ferguson
George B Wisegarver		John Wisegarver's Exors
John Nycum		John A Plowman et al
Philip Crisman use		Alex McGregor Esqr
Josiah Smith et al		Henry W Smith
C N Hickok		Levi Agnew

D. WASHABAUGH, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, April 6, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners office on Monday of Court week until 5 o'clock, P. M. for the erection of Stone Steps and Platform in front of the Court House. the steps are to run down at the North and South ends of the platform.

The whole length of stone work at the bottom or lower step will be 34 feet long and 5 feet high in front above ground, except what will be taken off by each step. The length of the platform will be 19 feet 9 inches long and 10 feet 6 inches wide—there will be 8 steps at each end—each will be 10 feet 6 inches long—steps 1 foot wide and rises 7½ inches high (exposed)—to lap 6 inches and dress 18 by 7½ inches where the steps extend over the main wall in front—the other stone work to range with the steps. The stones forming the platform with coping included will be 7½ inch. thick where exposed at the front. The coping and steps will extend 3 inches over the main work in front. All stones to be perfectly sound, particularly the steps' front face of wall and platform, to be built up solid from front wall to the house. The stones on the platform to range with the top step and coping—to be of dressed lime or sand stone—built on a good solid foundation, under ground, not less than 2 feet deep and wide.

The steps, stones and bricks now forming the steps are reserved, but the contractor is to remove them.

Bidders will state how much per foot, or how much for the whole, and, to furnish all the material, sufficient time will be given. Plan at the Commissioners office.

FREDERICK TURNER,
JOHN CONRAD,
DAVID C. LONG,
Commissioners.

Attest: A. S. Russell, Clerk.
April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a great variety of Ladies'
DRESS GOODS,
Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested either as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House, for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper:

The account of Adam P. Fetter, admr. of David Fetter, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Mahlon Smith, admr. of George Dull, late of Bedford township deceased.

The account of George Carl, admr. of Jacob Mock, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., admr. of Frederick Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Beckley, exor. of J. W. Willis, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Finley McGrew, admr. of Margaret Hammon, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lingenfelter, admr. of George Snider, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq. admr. of Samuel G. Weaver, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of David S. Longenaker, admr. of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodburry township, deceased.

The account of John Johnson, admr. of Abel Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq. admr. of Mathias Hollar, late of Harrison township, deceased.

The account of Barnabas Steckman and Himas O'Neal, admr's. of George Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased

The final account of Benjamin Lybarger, admr. of Adam Smith, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Register.

April 6, 1855.*

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 12th of February, A. D., 1855, Before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON, ESQ., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John W. Hammer, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Middleton, residing in Cambra County; Hiram G. Charlotte, Lousia, Rachel, Julian, Gordon and Amanda, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the fifth Monday, 30th day of April inst., to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John W. Hammer, deceased. at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 20th day of February, A. D., 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

April 9, 1855.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!
ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Mannilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

AN Election will be held at the Bedford Hall on Monday the 7th day of May next, to elect FIVE TRUSTEES to conduct and manage the affairs and business of the Bedford Hall association of the Borough and County of Bedford for the ensuing year.

The election will be opened at 2 o'clock, and closed at 5 o'clock, P. M,

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

April 13, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL,** President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 5th Monday of April (being the 30th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

April 6, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

A LIST OF RETAILERS of Merchandize of Bedford county for the year 1855.

	Class.	License.
Bedford Borough.		
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13	10 00
N. Lyons,	13	10 00
Rupp & Oster	"	10 00
Peter Radebaugh	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	"	7 00
Dugdale & Kelly, Liquors,	"	10 00
Robert Fyan,	"	7 00
Mrs. Potts,	"	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	"	7 00
C. Loyer,	"	7 00
Wm. Schaffer,	"	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	"	7 00
James K. Hallam,	"	7 00
Eli Fisher,	"	7 00
John Arnold,	"	7 00
Andris Saupp,	"	7 00
Dr. Reamer, Liquors,	"	10 50
Dr. Harry, Liquors,	"	10 50
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnich,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger,	8	5 00
West Providence.		
Wm. States & Co., Liquors,	14	10 50
W. McElheny & Co.	"	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James Barndollar	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe.		
J. Herton	"	7 00
D. Fletcher,	"	7 00
Michael Miller, Liquors,	"	10 50
Southampton.		
M. Cabner. Liquors,	"	10 50
Wm. Lashley,	"	10 50
M. Walters,	"	7 00
Colerain.		
J. M. Van Horn,	"	7 00
A. James,	"	7 00
Corle & Co. Liquors,	"	10 50
Broad Top.		
Joseph Fisher,	"	7 00
Evans & Brother,	"	7 00
Fluck & Hetrick,	"	7 00
Liberty.		
Daniel Berkstresser,	"	7 00
Thomas Evans,	"	7 00
Thomas McGillan, Liquors,	"	10 50
Patton & Gessler,	13	10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14	7 00
Jacob Snider,	"	7 00
James Dunn,	"	7 00
John Cyphers,	"	7 00
Wm. Fisher,	"	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
J. S. Schell.	"	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	"	7 00
Statler & Son,	"	7 00
Snively & Co.	"	7 00
Miller & Conley,	"	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	"	7 00
Colvin & Robison,	"	7 00
Juniata.		
Turner & Kegg,	"	7 00
Wm. Keyser,	"	7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	"	7 00
Joseph Gondon, Liquors,	"	10 50
F. Hildebrant,	"	7 00
Londonderry.		
Thomas J. Porter,	"	7 00
James Mattingly,	"	7 00
East Providence.		
John Nycum,	"	7 00
Henry Reimund,	"	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	"	7 00
Harrison.		
V. B. Wertz,	"	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr. Liq.	"	10 50
John Fichner,	"	7 00
Mr. Hickson,	"	7 00
Hopewell.		
John Dasher, Liquors,	"	10 50
John King & Brother.	"	7 00
Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brennaman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Pott & Brother, Liq.	14	10 50
P. Kagy, Eating House.	8	5 00
South Woodberry.		
James Piper,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	"	7 00
D. B. Buck,	"	7 00
George Kauffman,	"	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Edward Hoffman,	"	7 00
St. Clair.		
F. D. Beegle. Liq.	"	10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	"	7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	"	7 00
J. B. Smith,	"	7 00
Wm. Wench, Liquors,	"	10 50
G. D. Trout,	"	7 00
Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,	"	7 00
John May,	"	7 00

☞An appeal will be held at the Court House in Bedford on the 8th day of May.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for 1855.
April 6, 1855—4t.

Physician to Poor House.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, March 6, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by said Board:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Dr. F. C. REAMER Physician to the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for one year from this date.

Resolved, That said Dr. F. C. Reamer be and he is hereby required to attend all paupers within six miles of the Borough of Bedford, and that for his services in attending the Poor House and Paupers within six miles of said Borough, we do hereby agree to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That notice be published in the several papers of the Borough of Bedford that Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Physian as aforesaid, and that we will pay no bills for services rendered by Physicians to Paupers when the services of Physician to the Poor House could be obtained. April 6, 1855—6t.

Surveyors take Notice!

You are required by act of Assembly in the month of April in each year, to test your compass by the Meridian Line in the Poor House meadow, and record in a book kept for that purpose in the Commissioners office the amount of variation. Also to measure your chains by a standard measure to be found at the Commissioners Office. The penalty for surveying without complying with these regulations is $10 for each offence. By order of Commissioners.

A. S. RUSSELL,
April 6, 1855. Clerk.

The Bedford Gazette.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—The Greensburg Intelligencer of May 26, 1853, pays the following compliment to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a new remedy that is greatly in vogue now for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and incipient Pulmonary diseases:

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, 1853.

THE WEATHER, for a week past, has been quite cool, and, to us, very unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 90 in the shade, most of the day. The next day, overcoats and fires were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning, there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity, though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with bad colds and coughs. We observed a lady in church the other evening, so much annoyed with a hard cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort that we could refrain from "talking' out in meeting," and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief. For sale by Rupp & Oster of this place, and Colvin & Robeson Schellsburg.

☞As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface; thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

***See advertisement in another column.

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and his mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.
Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAM, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

In the matter of the intended application of ELIZABETH HANEY, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, at April Term, 1855, for a license to keep a Tavern in the house she now occupies in the Township of Cumberland Valley, it being an old stand.

We, the subscribers, citizens of, and residing within the bounds of Cumberland Valley Township do hereby certify, that we are personally and well acquainted with Elizabeth Haney the above petitioner—that she is, and we know her to be, of good repute, for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. And we do further certify, that we know the house for which the license is prayed, and from its neighborhood and situation believe it to be suitable for a Tavern, and further, that such Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

J. C. Vickroy, P. S. Thompson, Jacob Anderson, John May, Jacob Brunner, David Britt, Jonathan Hendrickson, Henry Miller, Jesse Deihl, Lewis A. May, Emanuel Beegle, George Wertting,

March 30, 1855.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Bittle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB S. BRUMBAUGH,
March 23, 1855. Administrator.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in eve.y form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all or any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steckman in Bedford. Feb. 16, 1855.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

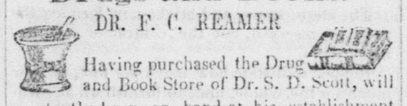
☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.



DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price: also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURGER

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

To Soldiers, both regular and Volunteers, sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served *fourteen days* in any of the wars of the United States since the year 1790, the Law of 1855 gives you One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Bounty Land. I am prepared promptly to execute your warrants for Bounty Land. You will save time and money by at once applying for instructions and blank Forms. Widows and minor children of any of the above are entitled to the same.

☞Warrants bought and sold on commission.

☞Commissions received for the sale of Real Estate. Address

FRANKLIN G. MAY,
No. 12, Wall Street, N. Y.

April 6, 1855—3t.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia.

Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BEAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.